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(54) [発明の名称] 電磁波遮蔽用フィルタの製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】透明性の良好な電磁波遮蔽用フィルタを製造す

【解決手段】導電性メッシュ層(a)を有する基体 (A) と他のフィルム機能層(c)とが、該(a)面で 粘着剤層(b)により貼合されてなる電磁波遮蔽用フィ ルタの製造方法において、(c)/(b)/(a)の位 置関係で配置された積層体を流体加圧処理することを特 徴とする電磁波遮蔽用フィルタの製造方法。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】導電性メッシュ層(a)を有する基体(A)と他のフィルム機能層(c)とが、該(a)面で粘着剤層(b)により貼合されてなる電磁波遮蔽用フィルタの製造方法において、(c)/(b)/(a)の位置関係で配置された積層体を流体加圧処理することを特徴とする電磁波遮蔽用フィルタの製造方法。

【請求項2】前記積層体を流体加圧処理する前に、あらかじめ減圧処理を施す請求項1に記載の電磁波遮蔽用フィルタの製造方法。

【請求項3】粘着剤層(b)が、フィルム機能層(c)にあらかじめ形成されてなる粘着剤層である請求項1または2に記載の電磁波遮蔽用フィルタの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、電磁波遮蔽用フィルタの製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、プラズマディスプレイパネル(以下、PDPと記す。)、CRT(陰極線管)装置などの画像表示装置から発生する電磁波等を遮蔽することなどを目的として、画像表示装置の前面にフィルタが設置されている。特に、PDPの一般家庭用テレビへの展開が進み、より高度な電磁波遮蔽能が要求され、導電性材料からなるメッシュ(以下、導電性メッシュと記す。)の採用が進んでいる。しかしながら、導電性メッシュ表面には微細な凹凸があり、この凹凸により光が散乱し、透明性が阻害されるという問題があった。

【0003】これに対し、特開2001-77587公報には、ガラス板にホットメルト樹脂からなる接着フィルムおよび導電性メッシュを重ね合わせて、熱プレスを行なうことにより透明性を確保できることが記載されている。しかしながら、この方法では以下のような課題を残している。すなわち、熱プレス時にガラス板が破損したり、気泡および異物が残存するために透明性の確保が不充分となり、外観不良となる難点がある。また、この方法は処理が個別となり、量産化および安価な画像表示装置用フィルタの提供には必ずしも満足できるものではない。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、上記のような従来技術の有する問題点を解決するためになされたものであり、電磁波を遮蔽し、透明性および外観の優れたフィルタを効率的に製造できる電磁波遮蔽用フィルタの製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、導電性メッシュ層(a)を有する基体(A)と他のフィルム機能層(c)とが、該(a)面で粘着剤層(b)により貼合されてなる電磁波遮蔽フィルタの製造方法において、

(c)/(b)/(a)の位置関係で配置された積層体 を流体加圧処理することを特徴とする電磁波遮蔽用フィ ルタの製造方法を提供する。

[0006]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明は、前記積層体を流体加圧 処理することに特徴を有する。この処理により、導電性 メッシュ(a)の凹凸部が粘着剤層(b)の粘着剤によ り埋められ光の散乱が抑えられる結果、該積層体の透明 性が向上し透明性の良好な電磁波遮蔽用フィルタが得ら れる。流体加圧処理は圧力容器中で行うことが好まし い。圧力容器は該積層体が入り、窒素などの不活性気 体、圧縮空気または不活性液体などの流体で加圧できる 容器であればよい。特にコンプレッサーなどによる空気 または窒素による加圧方式であることが好ましい。この ような流体加圧処理は一回で多量の処理が可能である。 また、積層体に圧力が均一に加えられるため、内部歪が 生じにくく処理後の反りなどを防止することができると ともに、気泡および異物の残存を極めて小さくできる。 【0007】流体加圧処理は、粘着剤が導電性メッシュ 層(a)の凹凸を充分埋めることができるように、O. 3~1.0MPaの圧力で行うことが好ましい。また、 処理時間は、30~120分間が好ましい。温度は粘着 剤が適度な流動性を有する範囲であればよいが、10~ 100℃の範囲であることが好ましい。得られる電磁波 遮蔽用フィルタの性能および生産効率を考慮に入れる と、特に好ましい処理条件は、温度40~70℃、圧力 0.4~0.7MPa、処理時間30~90分間であ

【0008】さらに、該流体加圧処理前に本発明における積層体を減圧処理することが、導電性メッシュにまとわりつく微小気泡を完全に除くことができることから好ましい。減圧処理は、該積層体を流体加圧処理する前に直接減圧にする方法、または別途減圧用袋などの減圧用容器を用意し、その中であらかじめ該積層体を減圧処理した後、別途流体加圧処理する方法が好ましい。減圧条件は-0.05MPa~-0.1MPaが好ましい。減圧用袋としては、該積層体が入り減圧にできるものであれば何でもよいが、操作性の観点からプラスチックフィルムからなる袋が好ましい。

【0009】本発明における導電性メッシュ層(a)は、銅、ステンレス、アルミニウム、ニッケル、スズ、タングステンなどの金属からなる導電性材料から形成されたメッシュ、該金属製メッシュの表面にニッケル、クロムなどがメッキされたもの、または合成繊維製織布の表面に銅、ニッケルなどの金属がメッキ処理されたものなどからなるものでよいが、銅、アルミニウムからなる金属製メッシュが特に好ましい。

【0010】本発明における基体(A)の材料としては、可視光の透過率が良好な材料であればどのような材料でも採用できる。具体的には、ガラスまたはポリカー

ボネート系樹脂、ポリアクリレート系樹脂、ポリエステル系樹脂などの透明高分子材料が挙げられる。取り扱い 易さの点から透明高分子材料であることが好ましく、特にポリエステル系樹脂製フィルムであることが好ましい。物性が良好なことおよび入手の容易さなどから、ポリエチレンテレフタレート(以下、PETと記す。)製フィルムであることが最も好ましい。

【0011】本発明における導電性メッシュ層(a) は、電磁波を効率的に吸収する電磁波遮蔽効果を有して いる。本発明における導電性メッシュ層(a)の形成方 法は、既知のどのような方法でも採用できるが、基体 (A) と導電性材料である金属薄膜を接着剤により貼り 合わせた後、エッチング処理によりメッシュを形成する 方法を採用することが好ましい。特に、フォトリソグラ フィを適用したケミカルエッチングプロセスにより形成 する方法が好ましい。 導電性メッシュの厚みとしては2 ~20 µm、特に3~10 µmが電磁波遮蔽性から好ま しい。メッシュの仕様はピッチ200~400μm、線 幅5~30µmの格子状が好ましい。特にピッチ250 ~300µm、線幅5~10µmの格子状が好ましい。 【0012】本発明における粘着剤層(b)は、既知の どのような粘着剤からなっていてもよいが、例えば、ア クリル系、アクリル共重合系、シリコーン系、ゴム系、 ポリビニルエーテル系等の粘着剤からなることが好まし い。また、透明性向上の効果を上げるため、該粘着剤の 屈折率は、導電性メッシュ層(a)が基体(A)に直接 形成されている場合は基体(A)の屈折率と実質的に等 しいことが好ましく、導電性メッシュ層(a)が接着剤 または粘着剤により基体(A)に接着または粘着されて いる場合は、該接着剤または粘着剤の屈折率と実質的に 等しいことが好ましい。

【0013】本発明における粘着剤層(b)は、導電性メッシュ層(a)に接して設けられていればよい。導電性メッシュ層(a)に直接塗布して形成してもよいが、粘着剤層(b)があらかじめフィルム機能層(c)上に形成されていることが工程上有利であり好ましい。

【0014】本発明におけるフィルム機能層(c)は、電磁波遮蔽以外の機能を有しているものであるが、近赤外線吸収能、色調補正能、反射防止能および耐擦傷性能などの画像表示装置用フィルタに要求される機能から選ばれる機能を1つ以上有しているフィルム機能層であることが好ましい。

【0015】近赤外線吸収能は、画像表示装置から放射される近赤外線を吸収する機能である。該近赤外線が周辺機器へ悪影響を与えることを防ぐことができる。近赤外線吸収能を付与するには、既知のどのような方法をも用いることができるが、近赤外線を吸収する無機化合物の薄膜をスパッタ法によりフィルム機能層(c)のフィルムの表面に形成する方法、または近赤外線吸収剤を該フィルムの表面に塗布するもしくは該フィルムに含有さ

せる方法などを選択することができる。特に、近赤外線 吸収剤を該フィルムに含有させる方法が好ましい。

【0016】色調補正能とは、表示される物体色の補正、表示色のバランス補正および透過光調整の機能である。色調補正能を付与するには、既知のどのような方法も用いることができるが、特定波長の可視光を選択的に吸収するような色調補正色素を該フィルムに含有させる方法が好ましい。

【0017】反射防止能は、画像表示装置表面の反射を防止して表示を見易くするための機能である。既知のどのような方法も用いることができるが、画像表示装置の視認側に反射防止層を設けることが好ましい。例えば、アンチグレア処理を施したフィルムまたは低屈折率層を有するフィルムであれば反射防止効果が得られる。低屈折率層は、既知の低屈折率の材料を用いることができるが、反射防止効果、層形成の容易さから、非晶質含フッ素重合体からなることが好ましい。

【0018】また、反射防止層として低屈折率材料からなる単層構造とする以外に、高屈折材料と低屈折材料からなる多層構造とすることもできる。反射防止能をさらに向上させる目的で、アンチグレア処理を施したフィルムに、低屈折率層を形成してもよい。

【0019】耐擦傷性能とは、表面が傷つくことを防止する機能である。既知のどのような方法も用いることができるが、ハードコート層を設けたフィルムまたは自己修復性を有するフィルムとすることが好ましい。上記の機能は、フィルム機能層(c)のみでなく、基体(A)に付与しても構わないし、別途かかる機能を有する層を付加してもよい。

【0020】本発明における電磁波遮蔽用フィルタは、さらに他の基板などと積層してもよい。例えば、基体(A)が透明高分子材料からなるフィルムである場合、ガラス板または高剛性の透明高分子材料からなる板状の基板などに貼りあわせた後に、流体加圧処理を施してもよい。特に、ガラス板は熱膨張係数が小さく、また剛性が大きいことからそりの発生が小さく、好ましく使用される。

【0021】ガラスの種類は特に限定されないが、風冷法による強化ガラスが、割れにくいことと割れてもその破砕片が小さく安全であることから好ましく使用される。ガラス板の厚みとしては、1mm~5mmが好ましく、軽量化の観点から3mm以下、強度の観点から2mm以上であることが特に好ましい。

【0022】特に、基体(A)が透明高分子材料フィルムからなり、該基体の該フィルム面が強化ガラス板に貼合されるように積層されてなる構成が好ましい。本発明の流体加圧処理によれば、前記板状の基板がガラス板であっても、加圧処理時に破損し難い利点が達成される。

【0023】本発明の電磁波遮蔽用フィルタは、透明性が良好なことから画像表示装置用フィルタとして極めて

有用である。画像表示装置用フィルタに適用する場合は、最表面の汚染防止能など、画像表示装置用フィルタに要求されるその他の機能を付加することも容易にできる。

【0024】画像表示装置としては、例えば、CRTおよび平面型ディスプレイパネルが挙げられる。平面型ディスプレイパネルとしては、例えばPDP、プラズマアドレスリキッドクリスタルディスプレイパネル(PALC)、フィールドエミッションディスプレイ(FED)などが挙げられる。特にPDP用のフィルタに適用することが好ましい。

[0025]

【実施例】次に実施例を挙げて本発明を更に具体的に説明する。

【0026】[作成例1]厚さ100μmのポリエチレンテレフタレート製フィルム(東洋紡社製、商品名「コスモシャインA4100」)上に、アクリル系接着剤(デュポン・ジャパン社製、商品名「パイラックスLFー0200」)を用いて、厚さ10μmの銅箔を接着した。次に、該フイルムの銅箔にフォトリソグラフィを適用したケミカルエッチングを施し、銅からなるメッシュを形成し、導電性メッシュ層が形成されたフィルム(以下、メッシュフィルムと記す。)を得た。該メッシュはピッチ300μm、線幅12μmの格子状でバイアス角39度であった。

【0027】[実施例1]厚さ2.5mmで980×580mmの大きさの、ソーダライムガラス基板の片面に、全周の端から幅10mmの帯状部分にスクリーン印刷法により着色セラミックインク(奥野製薬工業社製)を印刷した。次いでこのガラス基板を660℃まで加熱し、660℃に達した時点でただちに、強制的に風冷することにより、強化されたガラス基板を得た。この強化したガラス基板の着色セラミックインクが印刷されている面に粘着剤シート(リンテック社製、商品名「LS403A」)を、反対面に反射防止フィルム(旭硝子社製、商品名「アークトップUR2179NF」)を、ロールラミネート機を使用して貼合した。続いて、枚葉貼合機を使用して、作成例1で作成したメッシュフィルムを、導電性メッシュ層の反対面で上記粘着剤シート面に貼りつけた。

【0028】次いで、枚葉貼合機を使用して960×560mmに切断した粘着剤層付きの近赤外線吸収フィルム(リンテック社製、商品名「NIR109」)を、粘着剤層面で前記導電性メッシュ層面に周囲10mmが残るようにして貼合した。以上により、図1に示した構成を有する積層体が得られた。この積層体は不透明であり気泡を多く含んでいた。この積層体のヘイズ値は20%と透明性は不良であった。

【0029】次に、この積層体10枚を、鋼製の円筒形 状の圧力容器(径1.8m、長さ2.5m)内にお互い に接触しない状態で設置した。ゲージ圧 0.5MP aまで圧縮空気にて加圧し、60℃で60分間流体加圧処理を行った。このようにして、透明性の良好な電磁波遮蔽用フィルタが得られた。この電磁波遮蔽用フィルタは透明であり、処理前に存在した気泡はほとんど消えており、視感透過率55%、視感反射率2.5%、ヘイズ値4.1%であり、画像表示装置用フィルタとして充分実用に適した特性を有していた。

【0030】[実施例2]実施例1と同様な工程により強化されたガラス基板を得た。この強化したガラス基板の着色セラミックインクが印刷されている面に粘着剤シート(リンテック社製、商品名「LS403A」)をロールラミネーター機を使用して貼合した。続いて枚葉貼合機を使用して、作成例1で作成したメッシュフィルムを、導電性メッシュ層の反対面で上記粘着剤シート面に貼りつけた。次いで、枚葉貼合機を使用し、粘着剤層付きの、近赤外線吸収能を有する反射防止フィルム(旭硝子社製、商品名「アークトップURP2179」)を、粘着剤層面で前記導電メッシュ層面に周囲10mmが残るように貼合した。以上により、図2に示す構成を有する積層体を得た。この積層体は不透明であり気泡を多く含んでいた。また、この積層体のヘイズ値は18%と透明性は不良であった。

【0031】次にこの積層体を実施例1と同様な方法で流体加圧処理を行い、透明性の良好な電磁波遮蔽用フィルタを得た。処理前に存在した気泡はほとんど消えており、視感透過率58%、視感反射率3.0%、ヘイズ値3.8%であり、画像表示装置用フィルタとして充分実用に適した特性を有していた。

【0032】[実施例3]実施例1で得られた流体加圧処理前の積層体を、流体加圧処理の直前にPET製フィルムからなる減圧処理袋の中に入れ、-0.08MPaの減圧に5分間保つ操作を加える以外は実施例1と同様な処理を行い、電磁波遮蔽用フィルタを得た。この電磁波遮蔽用フィルタは、残存気泡が全く見られず、実施例1で得られた電磁波遮蔽用フィルタよりも、視感透過率が高く、ヘイズ値が低いという、より優れた透明性を有していた。

[0033]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、優れた電磁波遮蔽機能を有し、光学的にも優れたフィルタを容易に製造できる。このようにして得られた電磁波遮蔽用フィルタは画像表示装置用フィルタとして極めて有用である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の画像表示装置用フィルタの一例を示す 断面図である。

【図2】本発明の画像表示装置用フィルタの他の例を示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

1:強化されたガラス基板

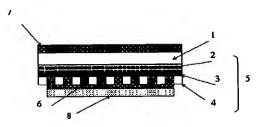
!(5) 003-168887 (P2003-168887A)

2:PETフィルム

3:接着剤

4:導電性メッシュ層5:メッシュフィルム

【図1】



面像表示装置倒

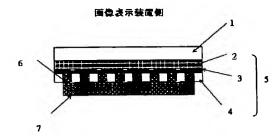
6:粘着剤層

7:反射防止フィルム(図2では近赤外線吸収能も有す

る。)

8:近赤外線吸収フィルム

【図2】



フロントページの続き

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AR00A AT00B BA03 BA04
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MORIWAKI TAKESHI

(54) METHOD OF MANUFACTURING ELECTROMAGNETIC-WAVE CUTOFF FILTER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To manufacture an electromagnetic-wave cutoff filter whose transparency is satisfactory.

SOLUTION: In the method of manufacturing the electromagnetic-wave cutoff filter, a substrate (A) comprising a conductive mesh layer (a) and another film function layer (c) are pasted on the face of the layer (a) by a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer (b). In the method of manufacturing the filter, a laminate which is arranged in a positional relationship of (c)/(b)/(a) is treated by means of fluid pressure.

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[Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The manufacture approach of the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding that the base (A) which has a conductive mesh layer (a), and other film stratum functionale (c) are characterized by carrying out fluid pressure treatment of the layered product arranged by the physical relationship of (c)/(b)/(a) in the manufacture approach of the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding which a binder layer (b) comes to paste together in respect of ** (a).

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding according to claim 1 of performing reduced pressure processing beforehand before carrying out fluid pressure treatment of said layered product.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding according to claim 1 or 2 that a binder layer (b) is a binder layer which it comes to form in the film stratum functionale (c) beforehand.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The filter is installed in the front face of an image display device for the purpose of covering conventionally the electromagnetic wave generated from image display devices, such as a plasma display panel (it is hereafter described as PDP.), and CRT (cathode-ray tube) equipment, etc. Especially, the expansion to television of PDP for home use progresses, more advanced electromagnetic wave electric shielding ability is required, and adoption of the mesh (it is hereafter described as a conductive mesh.) which consists of a conductive ingredient is progressing. However, detailed irregularity was shown in the conductive mesh front face, light was scattered about with this irregularity and there was a problem that transparency was checked.

[0003] On the other hand, it is indicated that the adhesive film and the conductive mesh which becomes a glass plate from hot melt resin are laid on top of a JP,2001-77587,A official report, and transparency can be secured by performing a heat press. However, by this approach, it has left the following technical problems. That is, there is a difficulty which it becomes inadequate securing [of transparency] since a glass plate is damaged at the time of a heat press or air bubbles and a foreign matter remain, and becomes poor [an appearance]. Moreover, processing becomes individual and it cannot necessarily be satisfied with offer of fertilization and the cheap filter for image display devices of this approach.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is made in order to solve the trouble which the above conventional techniques have, it covers an electromagnetic wave, and aims at offering the manufacture approach of the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding that the filter which was excellent in transparency and an appearance can be manufactured efficiently.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The manufacture approach of the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding characterized by to carry out fluid pressure treatment of the layered product by which the base (A) with which this invention has a conductive mesh layer (a), and other film stratum functionale (c) have been arranged by the physical relationship of (c)/(b)/(a) in the manufacture approach of the electromagnetic wave electric shielding filter which a binder layer (b) comes to paste together in respect of ** (a) is offered. [0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] This invention has the description to carry out fluid pressure treatment of said layered product. As a result of the concavo-convex section of a conductive mesh (a) being buried with the binder of a binder layer (b) by this processing and suppressing dispersion of light by it, the transparency of this layered product improves and the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding with good transparency is obtained. As for fluid pressure treatment, it is desirable to carry out in a pressurized container. A pressurized container should just be a container which this layered product enters and can be pressurized by the fluid, such as inert gas, such as nitrogen, the compressed air, or an inactive liquid. It is desirable that they are the air especially according to a compressor etc. or an application-of-pressure method by nitrogen. A lot of processings are possible for such fluid pressure treatment at once. Moreover, since a pressure is applied to homogeneity at a layered product, while being able to prevent the curvature after processing etc. that it is hard to produce internal distortion, survival of air bubbles and a foreign matter can be made very small.

[0007] As for fluid pressure treatment, it is desirable to carry out by the pressure of 0.3-1.0MPa so that a binder can bury the irregularity of a conductive mesh layer (a) enough. Moreover, as for the processing time, for 30 - 120 minutes is desirable. Although a binder should just be the range which has a moderate fluidity, as for temperature, it is desirable that it is the range of 10-100 degrees C. When the engine performance and productive efficiency of the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding which are acquired are taken into consideration, especially desirable processing conditions are for [temperature / of 40-70 degrees C /, pressure 0.4 - 0.7MPa, and processing-time] 30 - 90 minutes.

[0008] Furthermore, it is desirable to carry out reduced pressure processing of the layered product in this invention before this fluid pressure treatment from the ability to remove thoroughly the minute air bubbles which coil around a conductive mesh. Before carrying out fluid pressure treatment of this layered product, reduced pressure processing has the desirable approach of carrying out fluid pressure treatment separately, the approach of making it direct reduced pressure, or after preparing containers for reduced pressure, such as a bag for reduced pressure, separately and carrying out reduced pressure processing of this layered product beforehand in it. Reduced pressure conditions have desirable -0.05MPa--0.1MPa. If this layered product enters and it is made to reduced pressure as a bag for reduced pressure, the bag which consists of the viewpoint of operability to a plastic film anything although it is good is desirable.

[0009] Be [easy although / it] the conductive mesh layer (a) in this invention consists of a thing with which nickel, chromium, etc. were plated by the front face of the mesh formed from the conductive ingredient which consists of metals, such as copper, stainless steel, aluminum, nickel, tin, and a tungsten, and this metal mesh, or a thing by which plating processing of the metals, such as copper and nickel, be carried out on the front face of synthetic-fiber weaving cloth, especially its metal mesh that consists of copper and aluminum is desirable.

[0010] Any ingredients are employable if the permeability of the light is a good ingredient as an ingredient of the base (A) in this invention. Specifically, transparence polymeric materials, such as glass or polycarbonate system resin, polyacrylate system resin, and polyester system resin, are mentioned. It is desirable that they are the transparence polymeric materials from the point of the ease of dealing with it, and it is especially desirable that it is a film made of polyester system resin. It is most desirable that physical properties are the films made from polyethylene terephthalate (it is hereafter described as PET.) from the ease of a good thing and acquisition etc.

[0011] The conductive mesh layer (a) in this invention has the electromagnetic wave shielding effect which absorbs an electromagnetic wave efficiently. Although it is employable also by approach like a known throat, after the formation approach of the conductive mesh layer (a) in this invention sticks with adhesives the metal thin film which are a base (A) and a conductive ingredient, it is desirable to adopt the approach of forming a mesh by etching processing. The approach of forming according to the chemical etching process which applied the photolithography especially is desirable. Especially as thickness of a conductive mesh, 3-10 micrometers is desirable from electromagnetic wave electric shielding nature 2-20 micrometers. The specification of a mesh has the desirable shape of a grid with a pitch [of 200-400 micrometers], and a line breadth of 5-30 micrometers. The shape of a grid with a pitch [of 250-300 micrometers] and a line breadth of 5-10 micrometers is especially desirable.

[0012] Although the binder layer (b) in this invention may consist of a binder like a known throat, it is desirable to consist of binders, such as acrylic, an acrylic copolymerization system, a silicone system, a rubber system, and a polyvinyl ether system, for example. Moreover, in order to raise the effectiveness of the improvement in transparency, when the conductive mesh layer (a) is pasting up or adhering to the base (A) with adhesives or a binder, the refractive index of these adhesives or a binder and a substantially equal thing are desirable [a refractive index / when the conductive mesh layer (a) is directly formed in the base (A), the refractive index of a base (A) and the substantially equal thing of the refractive index of this binder are desirable, and].

[0013] The binder layer (b) in this invention should just be prepared in contact with the conductive mesh layer (a). Although it may apply to a conductive mesh layer (a) directly and you may form, it is advantageous on a process that the binder layer (b) is beforehand formed on the film stratum functionale (c), and it is desirable.

[0014] Although the film stratum functionale (c) in this invention has functions other than electromagnetic wave electric shielding, it is desirable that it is the film stratum functionale which has one or more functions chosen from the function required of filters for image display devices, such as near infrared ray absorbing power, color tone amendment ability, acid-resisting ability, and abrasion-proof engine performance.

[0015] Near infrared ray absorbing power is a function which absorbs the near infrared ray emitted from an

image display device. This near infrared ray can prevent having an adverse effect to a peripheral device. In order to give near infrared ray absorbing power, an approach like a known throat can also be used, but or it applies to the front face of this film the approach of forming in the front face of the film of the film stratum functionale (c) the thin film of the inorganic compound which absorbs a near infrared ray by the spatter, or a near infrared ray absorbent, the approach which this film is made to contain can be chosen. The method of making this film contain a near infrared ray absorbent especially is desirable.

[0016] It is the function of amendment of the object color displayed as color tone amendment ability, balance amendment of a foreground color, and transmitted light adjustment. Although an approach like a known throat can also be used in order to give color tone amendment ability, the method of making this film contain color tone amendment coloring matter which absorbs the light of specific wavelength selectively is desirable.

[0017] Acid-resisting ability is a function for preventing an echo of an image display device table side, and giving an indication legible. Although an approach like a known throat can also be used, it is desirable to prepare an acid-resisting layer in the check-by-looking side of an image display device. For example, if it is the film which has the film or low refractive-index layer which performed anti glare processing, the acid-resisting effectiveness will be acquired. Although the ingredient of a known low refractive index can be used for a low refractive-index layer, it is desirable to consist of the ease of the acid-resisting effectiveness and the stratification to an amorphous fluorine polymer.

[0018] Moreover, it can also consider as the multilayer structure which consists of a high refraction ingredient and a low refraction ingredient besides considering as the monolayer structure which consists of a low refractive-index ingredient as an acid-resisting layer. A low refractive-index layer may be formed in the film which performed anti glare processing in order to raise acid-resisting ability further.

[0019] The abrasion-proof engine performance is a function to prevent that a front face gets damaged. Although an approach like a known throat can also be used, it is desirable to consider as the film which has the film or self-repair nature which prepared the rebound ace court layer. The above-mentioned function may be given to not only the film stratum functionale (c) but a base (A), and may add the layer which has this function separately.

[0020] The laminating of the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding in this invention may be carried out to the substrate of further others etc. For example, when it is the film with which a base (A) consists of transparence polymeric materials, after sticking on the tabular substrate which consists of a glass plate or transparence polymeric materials of high rigidity and uniting with it, fluid pressure treatment may be performed. Especially a glass plate has a small coefficient of thermal expansion, and since rigidity is large, its generating of camber is small, and it is used preferably.

[0021] the tempered glass by the air-blast-quenching method although especially the class of glass is not limited -- a crack -- being hard -- even if divided with things, the spall is preferably used from a small safe thing. As thickness of a glass plate, 1mm - 5mm is desirable, and it is desirable from a viewpoint of lightweight-izing that they are especially 3mm or less and 2mm or more from a strong viewpoint.
[0022] The configuration which a base (A) consists of a transparence polymeric-materials film, and a laminating is carried out and becomes [this film plane of this base] especially so that may be pasted together by the tempered glass plate is desirable. According to the fluid pressure treatment of this invention, even if said tabular substrate is a glass plate, the advantage which is hard to damage at the time of pressure treatment is attained.

[0023] Since the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding of this invention is good, its transparency is very useful as a filter for image display devices. When applying to the filter for image display devices, it can also make it easy to add functions of others which are required of the filter for image display devices, such as pollution-control ability of the outermost surface.

[0024] As an image display device, CRT and a flat-surface mold display panel are mentioned, for example. As a flat-surface mold display panel, PDP, a plasma address liquid crystal display panel (PALC), a field emission display (FED), etc. are mentioned, for example. Applying to the filter for PDP especially is desirable.

[0025]

[Example] Next, an example is given and this invention is explained still more concretely. [0026] On the film made from polyethylene terephthalate with a [example 1 of creation] thickness of 100 micrometers (the Toyobo Co., Ltd. make, trade name "KOSUMOSHAIN A4100"), acrylic adhesives (made in E. I. du Pont de Nemours Japan, trade name "Pye Lux LF-0200") were used, and copper foil with a thickness of 10 micrometers was pasted up. Next, the film (it is hereafter described as a mesh film.) with

which chemical etching which applied the photolithography to the copper foil of this film was performed, the mesh which consists of copper was formed, and the conductive mesh layer was formed was obtained. These mesh were 39 bias angles in pitch 300micrometer and the shape of a grid with a line breadth of 12 micrometers.

[0027] Coloring ceramic ink (the Okuno drug industry company make) was printed with screen printing into the band-like part with a width of face of 10mm from the edge of the perimeter by 2.5mm in [example 1] thickness at one side with a magnitude of 980x580mm of a soda lime glass substrate. Subsequently, when this glass substrate was heated to 660 degrees C and having been amounted to 660 degrees C, the strengthened glass substrate was obtained by carrying out air blast quenching compulsorily immediately. The acid-resisting film (the Asahi Glass Co., Ltd. make, trade name "arc top UR2179NF") was pasted together for the binder sheet (the LINTEC Corp. make, trade name "LS403A") in the reverse side using the roll lamination machine to the field where the coloring ceramic ink of this strengthened glass substrate is printed. Then, the sheet pasting machine was used and the mesh film created in the example 1 of creation was stuck on the above-mentioned binder sheet surface in respect of objection of a conductive mesh layer. [0028] Subsequently, by the binder stratification plane, to said conductive mesh stratification plane, as 10mm of perimeters remained, they pasted together the near infrared ray absorption film with a binder layer (the LINTEC Corp. make, trade name "NIR109") cut to 960x560mm using the sheet pasting machine. The layered product which has the configuration shown in drawing 1 by the above was obtained. This layered product is opaque and contained many air bubbles. 20% and the transparency of the Hayes value of this layered product were poor.

[0029] Next, these ten layered products were installed in the condition of not contacting each other, in the pressurized container (the path of 1.8m, die length of 2.5m) of the shape of a steel cylindrical shape. It pressurized in the compressed air to gage pressure 0.5MPa, and fluid pressure treatment was performed for 60 minutes at 60 degrees C. Thus, the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding with good transparency was obtained. This filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding was transparent, and it has disappeared, and most air bubbles which existed before processing are 55% of luminous transmittance, 2.5% of luminous reflectances, and 4.1% of Hayes values, and had the property which was suitable for practical use enough as a filter for image display devices.

[0030] The glass substrate strengthened by the same process as the [example 2] example 1 was obtained. The binder sheet (the LINTEC Corp. make, trade name "LS403A") was pasted together using the roll laminator machine to the field where the coloring ceramic ink of this strengthened glass substrate is printed. Then, the sheet pasting machine was used and the mesh film created in the example 1 of creation was stuck on the above-mentioned binder sheet surface in respect of objection of a conductive mesh layer. Subsequently, the sheet pasting machine was used, and the acid-resisting film (the Asahi Glass Co., Ltd. make, trade name "the arc top URP2179") which has near infrared ray absorbing power with a binder layer was pasted together so that 10mm of perimeters might remain in said electric conduction mesh stratification plane by the binder stratification plane. The layered product which has the configuration shown in drawing 2 by the above was obtained. This layered product is opaque and contained many air bubbles. Moreover, 18% and the transparency of the Hayes value of this layered product were poor.

[0031] Next, fluid pressure treatment was performed for this layered product by the same approach as an example 1, and the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding with good transparency was obtained. Most air bubbles which existed before processing had disappeared, are 58% of luminous transmittance, 3.0% of luminous reflectances, and 3.8% of Hayes values, and had the property which was suitable for practical use enough as a filter for image display devices.

[0032] The layered product before the fluid pressure treatment obtained in the [example 3] example 1 was put in into the reduced pressure processing bag which consists of a film made from PET just before fluid pressure treatment, except adding the actuation which maintains at reduced pressure of -0.08MPa for 5 minutes, the same processing as an example 1 was performed, and the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding was obtained. Residual air bubbles were not seen at all, but this filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding had luminous transmittance higher than the filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding obtained in the example 1, and had the more excellent transparency [say / that the Hayes value is low].

[0033]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, it has the outstanding electromagnetic wave electric shielding function, and the also optically excellent filter can be manufactured easily. Thus, the obtained filter for electromagnetic wave electric shielding is very useful as a filter for image display devices.

[Translation done.]

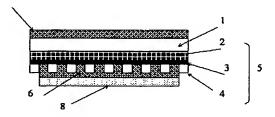
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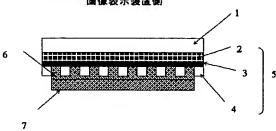
DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



画像表示装置侧

[Drawing 2]



[Translation done.]